



John Downs, Chicago Daily News

Jury Members try to reach a fair decision by considering all the evidence presented. The right of a person accused of a crime to demand a jury trial is an important legal protection.

important source of income. Vineyards cover many of the lower slopes. Many of the villages and towns in the valleys produce beautiful Swiss watches. La Chaux-de-Fonds, in Switzerland, is a center of the watchmaking industry. Basel is an important Swiss railway junction and industrial city.

FRANKLIN CARL ERICKSON

JURASSIC PERIOD. See EARTH (table: Outline of Earth History).

JURISPRUDENCE. See LAW (Ancient Roman Law).

JURY is a group of citizens who hear the testimony in legal disputes and determine what they believe is the truth. In the United States, the law provides for three types of juries: (1) petit, (2) grand, and (3) coroner's.

Petit Juries. A petit, or petty, jury is a trial jury and the most common form of jury. In a civil lawsuit, a petit jury decides who is at fault and how much money must be paid in damages. In a criminal trial, the jury decides whether the defendant is guilty or innocent. The jury hears testimony by witnesses for both sides of the dispute. Then the lawyer for each side summarizes the case. In a *charge to the jury*, the judge explains the laws that apply. Finally, the jury discusses the case and reaches a verdict.

If the jurors are not convinced "beyond a reasonable doubt" that a defendant is guilty, they must *acquit* him or her—that is, return a verdict of not guilty. Traditionally, the jurors must reach a unanimous verdict. However, some states accept a specified majority vote. Until about 1970, juries consisted of 12 members and 1 or 2 alternate jurors. Today, some states use juries of as few as 6 members.

A *hung jury* is one in which the required number of jurors cannot agree on a verdict. A new trial—with new jurors—is held in such cases.

The names of possible jurors are selected by the court from such sources as tax rolls, voting lists, and telephone directories. These names make up a pool from which the jurors for each trial are chosen by lot. Every person

chosen is questioned by the opposing lawyers. The attorneys may reject any number of persons *for cause*. They do so by stating a reason why an individual should not serve as a juror. For example, the person being considered may be related to someone involved in the case. The lawyers are also permitted a limited number of rejections called *peremptory challenges*, for which no reason need be given.

The Constitution of the United States provides that the jurors in a criminal trial must be neutral regarding the case. They also must be selected from the community where the supposed crime occurred. An accused person may plead guilty, or he or she may choose to be tried by a judge without a jury.

Grand Juries have 23 members, at least 12 of whom must agree on a decision. There are two kinds of grand juries in the United States, *charging* and *investigatory*. A charging grand jury decides whether there is enough evidence to try a person suspected of a crime. If the jury finds sufficient evidence, it makes a formal accusation, called an *indictment*, against the person. The suspect is then tried by a petit jury. An investigatory grand jury investigates (1) suspected dishonesty of public officials and (2) possible crime, especially organized crime.

Coroner's Juries. A coroner's jury conducts an *inquest* (study) into the cause of death in cases that involve doubt. Most coroner's juries consist of six members. In some states, a professional medical examiner conducts inquests.

History. During the A.D. 800's, people in many European communities testified to a representative of the king about such matters as taxes and land boundaries. In the late 1100's, jurors acted as witnesses and described events. By the 1700's, jurors were judging the evidence of others.

JACK M. KRESS

See also COURT; INDICTMENT; JUDGE; TRIAL; VENIRE.

JUSTICE. See JUDGE; JUSTICE OF THE PEACE; LAW; SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF

JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF, is an executive department of the United States government. The attorney general, a member of the President's Cabinet, heads the department. It enforces federal laws and provides legal advice for the President and the heads of the executive departments of the government.

Functions. The Department of Justice argues all suits in the Supreme Court that concern the U.S. government. It supervises federal penal institutions. It investigates and prosecutes violations of federal laws.

The Attorney General, who is appointed by the President with Senate approval, acts as the chief legal officer

of the federal government. The attorney general's aides include the deputy attorney general; the associate attorney general; the solicitor general; three assistant attorneys general who direct the Office of Legal Counsel, the Office of Legislative Affairs, and the Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice; and several special assistants.

Organization. Seven other assistant attorneys general handle department activities, including (1) antitrust law enforcement, (2) civil suits and claims involving the federal government, (3) federal criminal cases, (4) suits relating to national lands, pollution, and property, (5) suits based on internal revenue laws, (6) administration, and (7) suits on civil rights.

Attorneys General of the United States

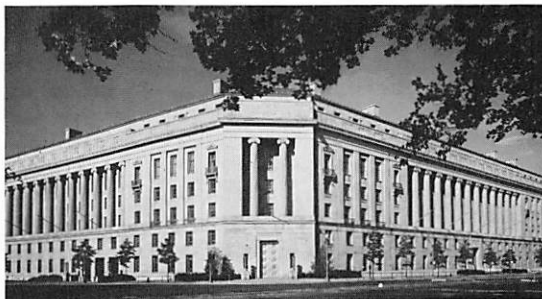
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| *Edmund Randolph | 1789 | Washington | Charles Devens | 1877 | Hayes |
| William Bradford | 1794 | Washington | I. Wayne MacVeagh | 1881 | Garfield, Arthur |
| Charles Lee | 1795 | Washington, J. Adams | Benjamin H. Brewster | 1881 | Arthur |
| Levi Lincoln | 1801 | Jefferson | Augustus H. Garland | 1885 | Cleveland |
| John Breckinridge | 1805 | Jefferson | William H. H. Miller | 1889 | B. Harrison |
| Caesar A. Rodney | 1807 | Jefferson, Madison | *Richard Olney | 1893 | Cleveland |
| William Pinkney | 1811 | Madison | Judson Harmon | 1895 | Cleveland |
| Richard Rush | 1814 | Madison, Monroe | Joseph McKenna | 1897 | McKinley |
| William Wirt | 1817 | Monroe, J. Q. Adams | John W. Griggs | 1898 | McKinley |
| John M. Berrien | 1829 | Jackson | *Philander C. Knox | 1901 | McKinley, T. Roosevelt |
| *Roger B. Taney | 1831 | Jackson | William H. Moody | 1904 | T. Roosevelt |
| Benjamin F. Butler | 1833 | Jackson, Van Buren | *Charles J. Bonaparte | 1906 | T. Roosevelt |
| Felix Grundy | 1838 | Van Buren | *George W. Wickersham | 1909 | Taft |
| Henry D. Gilpin | 1840 | Van Buren | *James C. McReynolds | 1913 | Wilson |
| John J. Crittenden | 1841 | W. H. Harrison, Tyler | Thomas W. Gregory | 1914 | Wilson |
| Hugh S. Legaré | 1841 | Tyler | *A. Mitchell Palmer | 1919 | Wilson |
| John Nelson | 1843 | Tyler | Harry M. Daugherty | 1921 | Harding, Coolidge |
| John Y. Mason | 1845 | Polk | *Harlan F. Stone | 1924 | Coolidge |
| Nathan Clifford | 1846 | Polk | John G. Sargent | 1925 | Coolidge |
| Isaac Toucey | 1848 | Polk | William D. Mitchell | 1929 | Hoover |
| Reverdy Johnson | 1849 | Taylor | Homer S. Cummings | 1933 | F. D. Roosevelt |
| John J. Crittenden | 1850 | Fillmore | *Frank Murphy | 1939 | F. D. Roosevelt |
| Caleb Cushing | 1853 | Pierce | *Robert H. Jackson | 1940 | F. D. Roosevelt |
| Jeremiah S. Black | 1857 | Buchanan | Francis Biddle | 1941 | F. D. Roosevelt, Truman |
| *Edwin M. Stanton | 1860 | Buchanan | *Tom C. Clark | 1945 | Truman |
| Edward Bates | 1861 | Lincoln | J. Howard McGrath | 1949 | Truman |
| James Speed | 1864 | Lincoln, A. Johnson | James P. McGranery | 1952 | Truman |
| Henry Stanbery | 1866 | A. Johnson | Herbert Brownell, Jr. | 1953 | Eisenhower |
| *William M. Evarts | 1868 | A. Johnson | William P. Rogers | 1957 | Eisenhower |
| Ebenezer R. Hoar | 1869 | Grant | *Robert F. Kennedy | 1961 | Kennedy, L. B. Johnson |
| Amos T. Akerman | 1870 | Grant | Nicholas Katzenbach | 1965 | L. B. Johnson |
| George H. Williams | 1871 | Grant | *Ramsey Clark | 1967 | L. B. Johnson |
| Edwards Pierrepont | 1875 | Grant | *John N. Mitchell | 1969 | Nixon |
| Alphonso Taft | 1876 | Grant | Richard G. Kleindienst | 1972 | Nixon |
| | | | *Elliot L. Richardson | 1973 | Nixon |
| | | | William B. Saxbe | 1974 | Nixon, Ford |
| | | | *Edward H. Levi | 1975 | Ford |
| | | | *Griffin B. Bell | 1977 | Carter |

*Has a separate biography in WORLD BOOK.

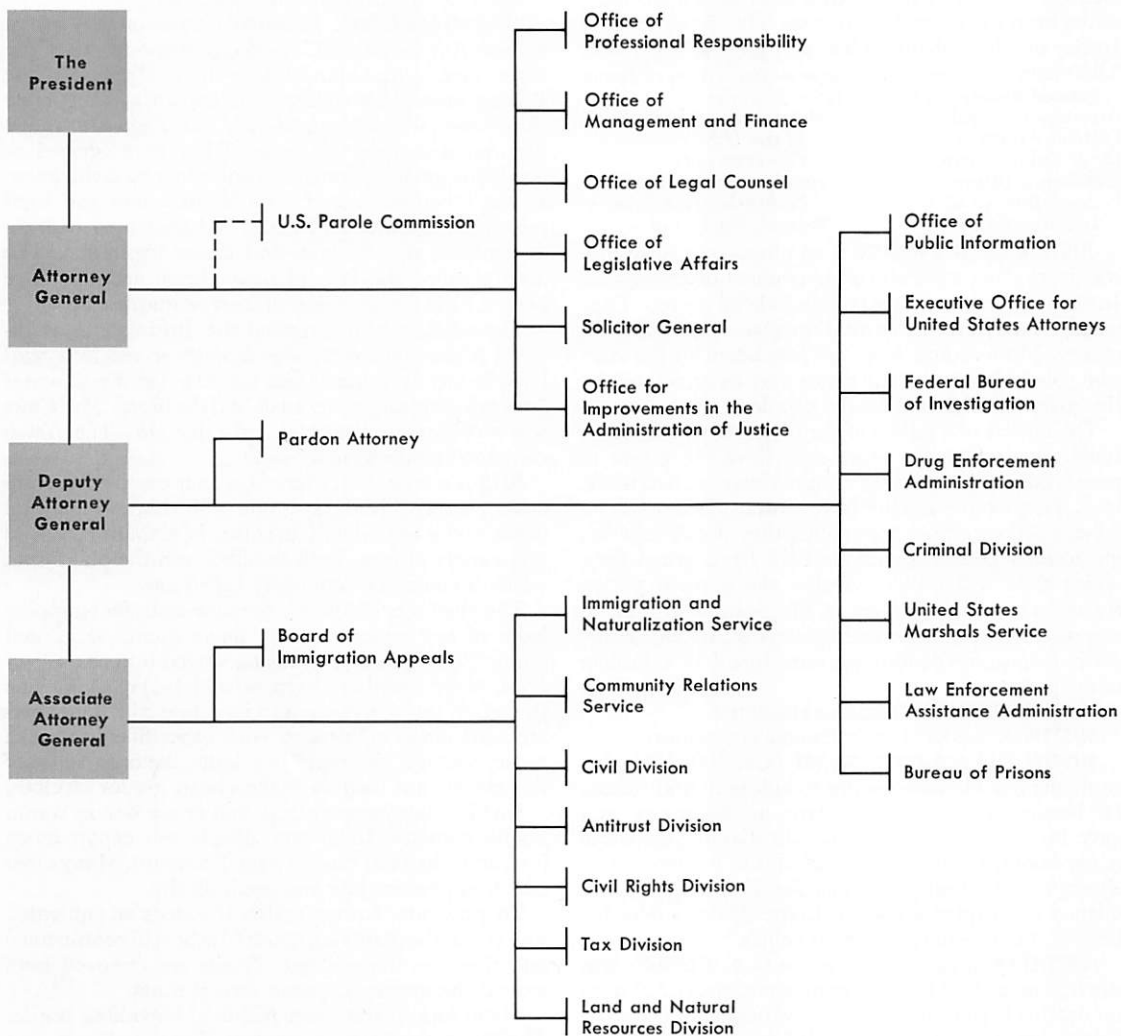
Department of Justice



The Department of Justice enforces federal laws and represents the government in legal matters. Its seal has the Latin motto *Qui Pro Domina Justitia Sequitur*, which means *he who follows the mistress Justice*. The department's headquarters, right, are at Constitution Avenue and 10th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20530.



Department of Justice



JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Agencies of the Department of Justice include the Bureau of Prisons, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Other agencies include the United States Attorneys Office, United States Marshals Service, Board of Immigration Appeals, U.S. Parole Commission, Community Relations Service, and Office of the Pardon Attorney.

History. Congress set up the office of the Attorney General in 1789. The attorney general served in the Cabinet, but did not head an executive department. The attorney general advised the President and represented the federal government in cases before the Supreme Court. Almost every federal department had some part in enforcing national laws. In 1870, Congress set up a new Department of Justice under the attorney general, because of the many legal problems that arose after the Civil War. It took over most law-enforcement duties from the other departments. The Department of Justice employs about 53,000 persons, including over 3,800 lawyers. Critically reviewed by the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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| Administration | Immigration and |
| Federal Bureau of | Naturalization Service |
| Investigation | Prisons, Bureau of |

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE is an officer of a township, county, or other small unit of government in some states. Justices of the peace have certain judicial powers. They usually hear civil cases that involve small sums of money. More serious cases are first heard in the state trial courts. Justices of the peace may be appointed by the governor or elected by the people.

The powers of a justice of the peace vary in different states. Justices of the peace may have the power to punish persons for breaking criminal laws, such as traffic laws. They do not usually have power to hear cases involving serious crime. Sometimes, they decide whether an accused person should be held for a grand jury, which then will decide whether the accused person should stand trial. Justices of the peace also may be empowered to perform marriage services. In large cities, police magistrates perform the same functions as justices of the peace. ERWIN N. GRISWOLD

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE. See HOMICIDE.

JUSTIN II. See BYZANTINE EMPIRE (Invasions).

JUSTIN THE MARTYR, SAINT (A.D. 100?-165?), became the first Christian writer to link faith and reason. He became a convert in Ephesus, an Asian city, and gave his life to the defense of Christianity. He wrote many books, three of which are still in existence: two *Apologies* and a *Dialogue with the Jew Tryphon*. St. Justin opened a Christian school in Rome. He was later beheaded, because of his religious beliefs.

JUSTINIAN I, juh STIHN ee uhn (A.D. 482-565), was the Byzantine (East Roman) emperor from A.D. 527 until his death. He collected Roman laws under one code, the *Corpus Juris Civilis* (Body of Civil Law). This code, also known as the *Justinian Code*, is the basis of the legal systems in many nations today (see JUSTINIAN CODE). Justinian was called *The Great*. He recaptured many

parts of what had been the West Roman Empire from barbarians. He built fortresses, harbors, monasteries, and the famous church of Hagia Sophia in what is now Istanbul, Turkey (see HAGIA SOPHIA).

Justinian was born in a part of Macedonia that is now in Yugoslavia. His uncle, Emperor Justin I, made him co-ruler in 527. Justin died a few months later, and Justinian became sole emperor. During Justinian's reign, his wife, Theodora, tried to influence his policies (see THEODORA). Justinian was an orthodox Christian, and tried to unify his empire under one Christian faith. He persecuted Christian *heretics* (those who opposed church teachings), Jews, and *pagans* (non-Christians). In 529, he closed the schools of philosophy in Athens, Greece, because he felt they taught paganism.

In the early 530's, Justinian began a series of wars against the Vandals, Ostrogoths, and Visigoths, who had conquered most of the West Roman Empire in the 400's. By the mid-550's, his armies had taken northern Africa, Italy, and parts of Spain. WILLIAM G. SINNIEN

See also SILK (Silk Making Spreads).

JUSTINIAN CODE. Justinian I, ruler of the eastern Roman Empire from 527 to 565, commanded 10 of the wisest men in his realm to draw up a collection of the Roman laws. This collection is known as the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, which means *Body of Civil Law*. Also called the *Justinian Code*, this body of law is recognized as one of the greatest Roman contributions to civilization. It was a compilation of early Roman laws and legal principles, illustrated by cases, and combined with an explanation of new laws and future legislation. The code clarified the laws of those times, and has since been a basis for law codes of many countries.

The scholars who compiled the Justinian Code divided it into four parts. The *Institutes* served as a textbook in law for students and lawyers. The *Digest* was a casebook covering many trials and decisions. The *Codex* was a collection of statutes and principles. The *Novels* contained proposed new laws. ERWIN N. GRISWOLD

JUTE is a long, soft, shiny fiber that can be spun into coarse, strong threads. It is one of the cheapest natural fibers, and is second only to cotton in amount produced and variety of uses. Both the fiber and the plant from which it comes are commonly called *jute*.

The chief uses of jute are to make cloth for wrapping bales of raw cotton, and to make gunny sacks and gunny cloth. The fibers are also woven into coarse curtains, chair coverings, carpets, and burlap. Very fine threads of jute are made into imitation silk. The fibers are used alone or blended with other fibers to make twine, cordage, and rope. Jute butts, the coarse ends of the plants, are used to make cheap grades of cloth.

Jute is a rainy season crop, and grows best in warm, humid climates. India and Bangladesh export much jute, and Thailand exports a small amount. Many other countries produce jute and use it locally.

To grow jute, farmers scatter the seeds on cultivated soil. When the plants are about 6 inches (15 centimeters) tall, they are thinned out. Weeds are removed from around the remaining plants several times.

About four months after planting, harvesting begins. The plants are usually harvested after they bloom, but before the blossoms go to seed. At this time, the stalks are from 8 to 12 feet (2.4 to 3.7 meters) high. Workers cut the stalks off close to the ground. The stalks are tied

into bundles and *steeped* (soaked) until the outer bark begins to rot. Jute makers call this process *retting*. It softens the tissues and permits the fibers to be separated. The fibers are then stripped from the stalks in strands 6 to 10 feet (1.8 to 3 meters) long and washed in clear, running water. Then the fibers are hung up or spread on thatched roofs to dry. After two or three days of drying, the fibers are tied into bundles.

Jute is *graded* (rated) in quality according to its color, its strength, and the length of its fibers. Then jute for export is pressed into bales that weigh about 400 pounds (180 kilograms) each, and shipped to manufacturers. Jute used locally is pressed into bales weighing about 125 to 325 pounds (57 to 147 kilograms).

Scientific Classification. Jute belongs to the basswood family, *Tiliaceae*. It is genus *Corchorus*. JOHN C. LE CLAIR

See also BURLAP; GUNNY.

JUTE was a member of an early Teutonic tribe from Denmark or northern Germany. The Jutes, with the Angles and Saxons, conquered the island of Britain during the A.D. 400's and 500's. According to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Hengist and Horsa led the first Jutes who landed on the island in A.D. 449. The Angles, Saxons, and Jutes conquered all of south Britain except the part now called Wales. Many Britons fled into Wales to escape the invaders. The name *Jutland* (northern Denmark) may come from the name *Jute*. See also ANGLO-SAXON.

WILLIAM C. BARK

JUTLAND, BATTLE OF, was the only major engagement between the fleets of Germany and Great Britain in World War I. On May 31, 1916, the British fleet, under Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, and the German fleet, under Admiral Reinhard Scheer, met off the coast of Denmark in a two-day battle. Although the Germans destroyed more British ships, they lost a greater percentage of their smaller navy. Both sides claimed victory, but the battle left Britain in control of the seas. See also JELlicoe, SIR JOHN; WORLD WAR I (The Battle of Jutland).

JUVENAL, *JOO vuh nuhl* (A.D. 60?-130?), was a Roman poet known for his 16 biting satires. These pieces ridicule the government corruption, crime, and immorality he saw in Rome. Juvenal excelled in writing short, stinging character sketches and vicious accounts of the events of his time. But he sympathized with honest poor people who struggled for their living.

Juvenal's 3rd and 10th satires are his best known and have often been imitated. The 3rd satire attacks the many foreigners who flocked to Rome for crime or profit—while native Romans became poorer. Juvenal's 10th satire, his mildest one, says men should scorn mere material success. It urges them to desire only "a sound mind in a sound body"—that is, healthy living without vice or luxury. Juvenal's work strongly influenced English neoclassical writers of the 1700's, especially Samuel Johnson (see JOHNSON, SAMUEL [Early Years]).

Decimus Junius Juvenalis was born in the town of Aquinum in south central Italy. Scholars know little about his life.

HERBERT MUSURILLO

JUVENILE COURT is a special court that handles cases involving children who have committed offenses or who need the care and protection of society. The jurisdiction of juvenile courts varies from state to state, but most of them handle cases of *delinquency* and *neglect*. Most delinquency cases involve children who have broken the

law or who are difficult to control. Neglect cases involve children whose parents do not care for them properly.

In some cities, the juvenile court is a department of the court of domestic relations, the circuit court, or some other branch of the regular court system. In other cities, the juvenile court is a separate division.

Prior to the establishment of juvenile courts, judges in regular courts tried children for lawbreaking, and sentenced many to prison. In prison, the youngsters often associated with hardened criminals. Juvenile courts were the result of a change in attitude toward child offenders. A juvenile court was not considered a place to punish a child, but a place to help him.

In a juvenile court, children are not subjected to the harsh atmosphere and treatment often found in regular courts. A judge freely discusses a child's problem with him. Trained social workers give the judge information on the child's background. The judge decides what he thinks is best for the child—a warning, a fine, probation, referral to another agency, or confinement in an institution such as a training school or a reformatory.

In 1872, Massachusetts became the first state to provide separate court sessions for children. Colorado and Illinois enacted laws in 1899 providing for separate children's courts. Chicago established a juvenile court that same year, and Denver started one in 1903. By 1925, all but two states had juvenile courts.

In 1967, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the informal procedures used by juvenile courts deprived many children of certain rights guaranteed by the Constitution. It ruled that children must be granted these rights, including (1) the right of a child and his parents to be given adequate notice of the specific charge, (2) the right to have a lawyer in any case which may result in confinement, (3) the right to question witnesses, and (4) the right to remain silent.

Also in 1967, a special presidential commission on law enforcement reported that juvenile courts had failed in their efforts to decrease juvenile delinquency. The report gave several reasons for this failure, including (1) a basic lack of knowledge of the causes of juvenile delinquency, (2) society's lack of concern about juvenile courts, and (3) the lack of enough methods by which cases can be disposed. The commission recommended that social agencies be provided to help children who are in trouble. It urged that children be referred to a juvenile court "only as a last resort." MONRAD G. PAULSEN

See also JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY usually refers to the violation of a law by a juvenile. It includes those acts which would be crimes if adults committed them, such as auto theft and burglary, and also those acts which are illegal only for boys or girls, such as staying out after a curfew or drinking alcoholic beverages. The term *juvenile delinquency* has also come to include anything that youngsters do that goes against the standards of society, regardless of whether this action is legal or illegal.

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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The legal age at which a person is considered to be a juvenile varies from place to place. Most states in the United States consider anyone under 18 years of age a juvenile. A few states and most of the provinces of Canada consider anyone under 16 a juvenile.

Juvenile delinquency is regarded as a serious social problem in the United States and many other countries. It has caused increasing public concern, but it is by no means a new problem. Young people formed violent street gangs in American cities during the 1800's, and delinquency rates were reported rising during the early 1900's. Delinquency is found in all nations, and is particularly widespread in highly industrialized nations that have large cities.

What Is a Juvenile Delinquent?

The legal term *juvenile delinquent* was established so that young lawbreakers could avoid the disgrace of being classified in legal records as criminals. Juvenile delinquents are usually separated from adult criminals. In most cases, they are tried in juvenile courts, where the main aim is to *rehabilitate* (reform) offenders, rather than to punish them. But the term *juvenile delinquency* itself has come to imply disgrace.

A youngster can be labeled a delinquent for breaking any one of a number of laws, ranging from armed robbery to running away from home. But a particular action for which a youth may be declared a delinquent in one community may not be against the law in another community. In some communities the police refer many children who are accused of minor delinquencies directly to the children's parents. But in other communities the police may refer such children to a juvenile court, where they may officially be declared delinquents.

Extent of Delinquency

Crime statistics, although they are often incomplete and may be misleading, do give an indication of the extent of the delinquency problem. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reports that during the mid-1970's about half of all arrests in the United States for burglary and *larceny* (theft) were of persons under the age of 18. Youngsters accounted for about half of the arrests for auto thefts. During any single year, about 3 per cent of all children between the ages of 10 and 18 appear in a juvenile court. Authorities estimate that about one of every six boys will appear in juvenile court at least once before his 18th birthday. As many as half of those boys who live in the slum areas of large cities may appear in a juvenile court at least once.

Girls are apparently becoming increasingly involved in juvenile delinquency. In the 1970's, about one of every four youngsters appearing in juvenile court was a girl. In the early 1900's, this ratio was about one girl to every 50 or 60 boys.

What Causes Delinquency?

Many studies have been made in an effort to determine the causes of delinquency. Most of these studies have focused on family conditions or on neighborhood or community conditions. The results of these studies have shown that it is doubtful that any child becomes a delinquent for any single reason.

Family Conditions, especially the relationships between parents and individual children, have been the focus of several delinquency studies. An early study comparing delinquent and nondelinquent brothers showed that over 90 per cent of the delinquents had unhappy home lives and felt discontented with their life circumstances. Only 13 per cent of their brothers felt this way. Whatever the nature of the delinquents' unhappiness, delinquency appeared to them to be a solution. It brought attention to youths neglected by their parents, or approval by delinquent friends, or it solved problems of an unhappy home life in other ways.

More recent studies have revealed that many delinquents had parents who appeared to reject their children or who were inconsistent in their patterns of discipline and punishment. Another study showed that highly aggressive delinquents had much poorer relationships with their fathers than nondelinquents did.

Neighborhood Conditions have been stressed in studies made by sociologists. Most of these studies concentrate on differing rates of delinquency, rather than on the way in which individuals become delinquents.

A series of studies have shown that delinquency rates are above average in the poorest sections of cities. Such areas have a large number of broken homes and a high rate of alcoholism. They also have poor schools, high unemployment rates, and few recreational facilities. For many young people, delinquency seems to offer the only escape from boredom, poverty, and other problems.

Social scientists have also studied the influence of other youngsters on those who commit delinquencies. For example, they point out that most youngsters who engage in delinquent behavior do so with other youngsters and often in organized gangs.

Studies indicate that the causes of delinquency also extend to a whole society. For example, delinquency rates tend to be high among the low-income groups in societies where most people are relatively well-to-do. The effect of being poor and living in slum conditions is felt more strongly in a rich society than in a poor one.

Prevention of Delinquency

Many efforts have been made to develop programs of delinquency prevention. There is little evidence, however, that any of these programs is truly effective. Some programs provide counseling services to youths who appear to be on the verge of becoming delinquents. Other programs provide youngsters with clubs and recreational centers in an effort to keep them away from situations in which delinquency is likely to occur. In recent years, the greatest efforts have centered on improving the educational and work skills of youngsters.

For those youngsters who have already become delinquents, there are programs designed to prevent them from performing future delinquent acts. Probation services are offered through juvenile courts in an effort to provide guidance for delinquent children. The more progressive institutions for juveniles attempt to provide treatment programs for offenders—work experiences, counseling, education, and group therapy. Although there are a few programs that make a serious effort in this regard, many institutions provide little more than protective custody.

STANTON WHEELER

See also GANG; JUVENILE COURT; REFORMATORY.